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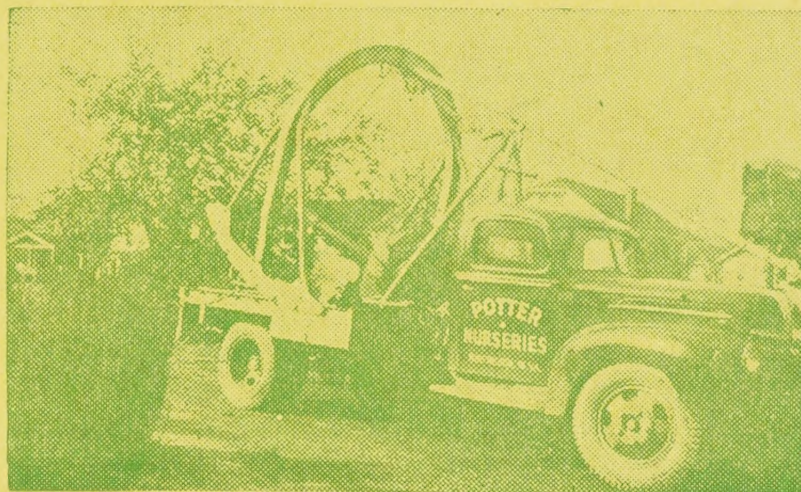
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EVERGREENS

For Wonderful effect both winter and summer, the evergreen has no superior. Succeeding in almost any soil, with their range of color, form, and habit of growth, they find a place in almost any landscape plan. Our trees are all several times transplanted, dug with a ball of earth, and the finest to be had.

ABIES — FIR

BALSAM FIR . . . (*Abies Balsames*). Regular and symmetrical in growth, thrives in moist soils and cool climates. One of the most beautiful evergreens grown and attractive the year through.

2-3 ft.	_____ \$ _____
3-4 ft.	_____ \$ _____

ARBOR-VITAE — THUJA

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE (*Thuja occidentalis*). It usually grows bushy at the bottom and tapering toward the top. The foliage is flat, arranged in sprays of lacy dark green, pungent scale-like leaves. It likes a sunny location but will stand some shade.

1 to 1½ ft.	_____ \$ _____
1½ to 2 ft.	_____ \$ _____
2 to 3 ft.	_____ \$ _____
3 to 4 ft.	_____ \$ _____
4 to 5 ft.	_____ \$ _____

BERKMAN GOLDEN ARBORVITAE (*T. Orientalis—Biota Aurea Nana*). Very dwarf, compact and symmetrical habit, a perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots or brightening up foundation plantings.

12 to 15 in.	_____ \$ _____
15 to 18 in.	_____ \$ _____
1½ to 2 ft.	_____ \$ _____

CHINESE COMPACTA (*T. Orientalis Compacta*). Dwarf dense little tree with light green foliage, neat and attractive.

15 to 18 in.	_____ \$ _____
1½ to 2 ft.	_____ \$ _____
2½ to 3 ft.	_____ \$ _____
3 to 4 ft.	_____ \$ _____

GLOBE ARBORVITAE (*T. Occidentalis Globosa*). Usually develops into a perfect, globe shaped plant the spreading equaling the height. The foliage is of light green and attractive. These are largely used for front line planting and in formal work.

1 to 1½ ft.	_____ \$ _____
1½ to 2 ft.	_____ \$ _____
2 to 2½ ft.	_____ \$ _____

GOLD SPIRE ARBORVITAE (*T. Orientalis Aurea Conspicua*). One of the most conspicuous of the golden pyramidal arborvitaes.

2 to 3 ft.	_____ \$ _____
3 to 4 ft.	_____ \$ _____
4 to 5 ft.	_____ \$ _____

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE (*T. Occidentalis*). Strikingly attractive, spreading very little at the base and retaining its shape without shearing. The color is deep rich green. Like all Arborvitaes it is easy to transplant. For corners from pillars or background of group planting, no dwarf evergreen is quite so popular.

15 to 18 in.	_____ \$ _____
18 to 24 in.	_____ \$ _____
2 to 3 ft.	_____ \$ _____
3 to 4 ft.	_____ \$ _____
4 to 5 ft.	_____ \$ _____

SIBERIAN ARBORVITAE (*T. Accidental Wa-rena*). Rugged, Broad Pyramidal with rich, deep blue green foliage. Very hardy.

18 to 24 in.	_____ \$ _____
2 to 3 ft.	_____ \$ _____
3 to 4 ft.	_____ \$ _____
4 to 5 ft.	_____ \$ _____

BIOTA or AUREA NANA GLOBOSA (*Dwarf Golden Arborvitae*). Dwarf globe form of Aurea Nana. Excellent for border planting and urns.

18 to 24 in.	_____ \$ _____
15 to 18 in.	_____ \$ _____
12 to 15 in.	_____ \$ _____

B. or BONITA (*Dwarf Green Globe Arborvitae*). Globular specimen with rich deep green foliage.

15 to 18 in.	_____ \$ _____
18 to 24 in.	_____ \$ _____
2 to 3 ft.	_____ \$ _____

B. BONITA UPRIGHT.—One of the best of the newer types of Compact Pyramidal form of Chinese Arbor-Vitae. Makes a dark green, compact growth, identical to the Bonita except in habit.

15 to 18 in.	_____ \$ _____
18 to 24 in.	_____ \$ _____
2 to 3 ft.	_____ \$ _____

CHAMAECYPARIS—RETINOSPORAS AND CYPRESS

DWARF HINOKI CYPRESS . . . (*C. Obtusa Nana*). The most dwarf and compact of all the Cypress; very useful in the rock garden or tubs. The foliage is rich green. Assumes an interesting aged appearance.

12-15 in.	_____ \$ _____
15-18 in.	_____ \$ _____
18-24 in.	_____ \$ _____
2-3 ft.	_____ \$ _____

GOLDEN SAWARA CYPRESS . . . (*C. Pisifera Aurea*). Has all the characteristics of Sawara C. except that the foliage is of a lighter green and is bordered with yellow in the early spring.

1½-2 ft.	_____ \$ _____
2-3 ft.	_____ \$ _____
3-4 ft.	_____ \$ _____
4-5 ft.	_____ \$ _____

GOLD PLUMED CYPRESS (*C. Pisifera Plumosa Aurea*). Similar to the preceding except that the young foliage is golden in the early spring.

1½ to 2 ft.	_____ \$ _____
2 to 3 ft.	_____ \$ _____
3 to 4 ft.	_____ \$ _____
4 to 5 ft.	_____ \$ _____

C. LAWSONIANA GLAUCA . . . Handsome pyramidal shape with foliage of a bluish, metallic hue.

12-15 in.	_____ \$ _____
15-18 in.	_____ \$ _____
18-24 in.	_____ \$ _____
2-3 ft.	_____ \$ _____

PLUME RETINOSPORA . . . (*C. Pisifera Plumosa*). Light green foliage, soft and feathery. When sheared, makes a compact plant which can be used either around the foundation of the house or as a lawn specimen.

18-24 in.	_____ \$ _____
24-30 in.	_____ \$ _____
30-36 in.	_____ \$ _____
3-4 ft.	_____ \$ _____
4-5 ft.	_____ \$ _____

THREAD RETINOSPORA . . . (*C. Pisifera Filifera*). Has long drooping branches with bright green foliage. Very graceful and decorative, useful in all evergreen plantings.

THREAD RETINOSPORA . . . (*C. Pisifera Filifera Aurea*). Golden type foliage as above.

Prices for both of the above

15-18 in.	_____ \$ _____
18-24 in.	_____ \$ _____
2-3 ft.	_____ \$ _____
3-4 ft.	_____ \$ _____

HEMLOCK — TSUGA

. . . This grand tree has more uses than any Evergreen we sell. Will tolerate both sun and shade, good color winter and summer, and is graceful. We have one of the finest stocks in this area. When in doubt plant a Hemlock.

FOUNDATION PLANTING

Few trees are better adapted to foundation planting than the Hemlock. Can be shaped into columnar, pyramidal or globular forms.

HEDGE

While a great many plants have been used from time to time in making hedges, there is none for all-round purposes which is superior to the Hemlock. Should be planted 3 feet apart or more, depending on size.

SCREEN

If given good soil and ample moisture, a screen of Hemlock will soon delight the most fastidious.

SPECIMEN

As a specimen, many consider Hemlock our handsomest Evergreen. Small or large they are beautiful the pendulous twigs drooping from the rather horizontal branches give a form which is dignified yet graceful.

CANADIAN HEMLOCK (*Tsuga Canadensis*). We consider the Hemlock one of the best of all evergreens. Grows rapidly. Can be pruned often and severely. While the Hemlock prefers a good rich soil, with moisture, it will grow almost anywhere. Its sweeping branches are graceful and when sheared becomes rather compact. Always retains its rich green color, summer or winter.

12 to 15 in.	_____ \$ _____
15 to 18 in.	_____ \$ _____
2 to 2½ ft.	_____ \$ _____
2½ to 3 ft.	_____ \$ _____
3 to 3½ ft.	_____ \$ _____
3½ to 4 ft.	_____ \$ _____
4½ to 5 ft.	_____ \$ _____

. . . All of our stock will be freshly dug when ordered. Do not confuse our high quality fresh plants with those often sold by Stores and Peddlers. There is no substitute for good plantings.

. . . Consult us when in need of landscape service. Your grower of Nursery Stock Serves you best.

. . . Your planting should reflect beauty and color. We are your assurance for quality at reasonable cost. Free estimates.

. . . Special prices will be made on larger sizes on request, and also on other varieties of evergreens that are not listed herein.

JUNIPER — JUNIPERUS

ANDORRA JUNIPER (*Juniperus Communis Depressa Plumosa*). Compact, plumed, spreading. More prostrate grower than the Pfitzer. During winter foliage turns to a beautiful light purple.

Each

12 to 15 in.	_____ \$ _____
18 to 24 in.	_____ \$ _____
2 to 3 ft.	_____ \$ _____

JUNIPER — JUNIPERUS (Continued)

BLUE COAST JUNIPER (*Juniperus Virginiana horizontalis glauca*). Semi-upright spreading habit. These have a bright bluish color with very stiff branches and thick rugged foliage.

Each

12 to 15 in.	-----	\$	_____
18 to 24 in.	-----	\$	_____
2 to 3 ft.	-----	\$	_____

BLUE JUNIPER (*J. Virginiana Glauca*). One of the best trees offered today. It grows pyramidal but has graceful spreading branches if left untrimmed. When sheared a perfect column may be had, in color a light silvery blue and a distinct contrast to any other of the group.

Each

2 to 3 ft.	-----	\$	_____
3 to 4 ft.	-----	\$	_____
4 to 5 ft.	-----	\$	_____

BURK'S SILVER JUNIPER (*J. Virginiana Burki*). A silvery blue, compact, upright form of merit. Stands shearing well and is much prized for foundation planting.

Each

2 to 3 ft.	-----	\$	_____
3 to 4 ft.	-----	\$	_____
4 to 5 ft.	-----	\$	_____

CANNART'S JUNIPER (*J. Virginiana Cannarti*). A fine pyramidal, compact growing evergreen with wonderful winter color, and the best of its type. It is perfectly hardy and never suffers winter burn, common to some other junipers.

Each

2 to 3 ft.	-----	\$	_____
3 to 4 ft.	-----	\$	_____
4 to 5 ft.	-----	\$	_____

BLUE CHINESE JUNIPER (*Chinensis Columnaris Glauca*). The foliage is sharp and prickly and of a bluish green color.

Each

18 to 24 in.	-----	\$	_____
2 to 3 ft.	-----	\$	_____
3 to 4 ft.	-----	\$	_____
4 to 5 ft.	-----	\$	_____

GREEN CHINESE JUNIPER (*J. Chinensis*). A select green type that is hardy and good form. Holds its green color in winter when other evergreens are dull.

Each

15 to 18 in.	-----	\$	_____
1½ to 2 ft.	-----	\$	_____
2 to 3 ft.	-----	\$	_____
3 to 4 ft.	-----	\$	_____

FRENCH JUNIPER. (*J. Hibernica Fastigata*). Of decided columnar form and immediately attracts attention. It is slender in habit, Superior to Irish Juniper.

Each

2 to 3 ft.	-----	\$	_____
3 to 4 ft.	-----	\$	_____
4 to 5 ft.	-----	\$	_____

HETZI BLUE JUNIPER. (*Glauca Hetzi Juniper*). A spreading type evergreen, decidedly blue, rapid in growth, and stands shearing well, making fine heavy stock. Resembles Pfitzeriana, but has the advantages of the blue colored foliage. A new evergreen worthy of your confidence.

Each

12 to 15 in.	-----	\$	_____
15 to 18 in.	-----	\$	_____
1½ to 2 ft.	-----	\$	_____

GLOBE JUNIPER. A fine rather compact, globe variety with tufted dark green foliage which is retained throughout the winter. Can easily be kept in bounds by slight pruning. Valuable for foundation Plantings.

Each

15 to 18 in. spread	-----	\$	_____
18 to 24 in. spread	-----	\$	_____
24 to 30 in. spread	-----	\$	_____

GOLDEN PFITZER JUNIPER (*J. Chinensis Pfitzeriana Aurea*). Regular spreading form. The foliage comes out a clear canary yellow with many of the new stems yellowish. It loses some of its bright color during the summer, and during the winter it is nearly green. This tree is a strong robust grower, adding an interesting note of color among other trees.

Each

12 to 15 in. spread	-----	\$	_____
15 to 18 in. spread	-----	\$	_____
24 to 30 in. spread	-----	\$	_____

HILL'S DUNDEE JUNIPER (*J. Virginiana Hilli*). A pyramidal, compact growing evergreen of much merit. Bluish green foliage in spring, changing to plum-like color in early autumn. Stands shearing well. Excellent for formal planting.

Each

2 to 3 ft.	-----	\$	_____
3 to 4½ ft.	-----	\$	_____
4 to 5 ft.	-----	\$	_____

KETTLERI JUNIPER (*J. Virginiana Kettleri*). A rather formal light green variety which stands shearing well. Pyramidal. An outstanding evergreen will grow well in Sun or Shade. Slate blue Berries nestle amid its dense deep green foliage that is compact right down to its broad base.

Each

2 to 3 ft.	-----	\$	_____
3 to 4 ft.	-----	\$	_____
4 to 5 ft.	-----	\$	_____

MEYER JUNIPER (*J. Squamata Meyeri*). Attractive form of irregular habit, with short straight branches. The foliage is plump, pointed and prickly is concave on the upper side and of a shiny blue color. The underside of the leaves are bluish green. For rockeries, around pools, or in groups with other trees.

Each

12 to 15 in.	-----	\$	_____
15 to 18 in.	-----	\$	_____
18 to 24 in.	-----	\$	_____
24 to 30 in.	-----	\$	_____

PFITZER JUNIPER (*J. Chinensis Pfitzerana*). The most popular of the spreading types. It lies close to the ground and for edging larger plantings it has no equal.

Each

12 to 15 in. spread	-----	\$	_____
15 to 18 in. spread	-----	\$	_____
18 to 24 in. spread	-----	\$	_____
2 to 3 ft. spread	-----	\$	_____

PLATTE RIVER SILVER JUNIPER (*J. Virginiana Platte River*). Substantial Pyramidal form, silvery blue foliage, similar to Burki Juniper. Very hardy and outstanding for foundation planting.

Each

1½ to 2 ft.	-----	\$	_____
3 to 4 ft.	-----	\$	_____
4 to 5 ft.	-----	\$	_____

RED CEDAR (*Juniper Virginiana*). An erect columnar form and contrasting hues of light and dark greens, foliage, Purplish in winter, requires full sun.

Each

2 to 3 ft.	-----	\$	_____
3 to 4 ft.	-----	\$	_____
4 to 5 ft.	-----	\$	_____
5 to 6 ft.	-----	\$	_____
6 to 7 ft.	-----	\$	_____

J. PFITZER COMPACTUM. Foliage close and very compact. Other characteristics same as Pfitzer Juniper except foliage is of finer texture.

Each

12 to 15 in.	-----	\$	_____
15 to 18 in.	-----	\$	_____
18 to 24 in.	-----	\$	_____
24 to 30 in.	-----	\$	_____

SILVER HILL JUNIPER (*Scopulorum Horizontalis*). Compact, symmetrical and of bright bluish color. Pyramidal.

Each

2 to 3 ft.	-----	\$	_____
3½ to 4 ft.	-----	\$	_____
4 to 5 ft.	-----	\$	_____

STRICTA JUNIPER (*J. Excelsa Stricta*). An unusually attractive, dwarf conical tree with compact bluish green foliage. Very pleasing wherever used.

Each

1 to 1½ ft.	-----	\$	_____
1½ to 2 ft.	-----	\$	_____
2 to 2½ ft.	-----	\$	_____

VONEHRON JUNIPER (*J. Sabina Vonechron*). Vase shaped, producing numerous branches, which are well clothed with dark green whipcord foliage. It grows rapidly. Can be made globular by trimming.

Each

15 to 18 in.	-----	\$	_____
18 to 24 in.	-----	\$	_____
24 to 30 in.	-----	\$	_____

WAUKEGAN JUNIPER . . . A prostrate Juniper, light green in color and especially good for borders and banks.

1½ to 2 ft. spread	-----	\$	_____
2 to 2½ ft. spread	-----	\$	_____

JAPANESE YEW — TAXUS

The almost disease proof Evergreen . . . No family of evergreens has gained such popularity in recent years as the Yew. Their dark color, hardness, variety of form, ease to transplant, adaptability, freedom FROM DISEASE OR INSECTS, has merited them this position. They all do well in the shade. We are using them in great quantities for foundation plantings.

DWARF YEW (*T. Cuspidata Nana*). A low picturesque form of much merit. Can be used as a specimen or hedge when you want a quality plant.

10 to 12 in.	-----	\$	_____
12 to 15 in.	-----	\$	_____
1½ to 2 ft.	-----	\$	_____

HATFIELD YEW (*T. Media Hatfield*). This is the best known of the many hybrid forms. The tree resembles Hicks Yew somewhat, but is of bushier and heavier growth, usually growing with more or less flat top, with the upper part of the tree wider than the bottom, giving it a graceful vase form.

12 to 15 in.	-----	\$	_____
15 to 18 in.	-----	\$	_____
1½ to 2 ft.	-----	\$	_____
2½ to 3 ft.	-----	\$	_____
3 to 4 ft.	-----	\$	_____

HICK'S YEW (*T. Media Hicksi*). Decidedly upright, forming a column of deepest green foliage, slow growing and never spreading more than one-fourth of its height, very compact.

12 to 15 in.	-----	\$	_____
15 to 18 in.	-----	\$	_____
1½ to 2 ft.	-----	\$	_____
2 to 3 ft.	-----	\$	_____
3 to 4 ft.	-----	\$	_____

MEDIA HUNNEWELLIANA (*T. Media Hunnewelliana*). Spreading type feathery foliage with lacy tips.

12 to 15 in.	-----	\$	_____
15 to 18 in.	-----	\$	_____
18 to 24 in.	-----	\$	_____

SPREADING YEW (*T. Cuspidata, Jap*). Low, rather spreading type which is usually broader than high, can be pruned to look like a Boxwood, or made into a hedge if desired. Withstands heat and cold and perfectly hardy in our climate. Can be grown in sun or shade. One of the finest spreading evergreens.

10 to 12 in.	-----	\$	_____
12 to 15 in.	-----	\$	_____
1½ to 2 ft.	-----	\$	_____
2 to 2½ ft.	-----	\$	_____

UPRIGHT YEW (*T. Cupidata Capitata*). An upright cone-shaped plant of medium growth. Desirable for foundation planting or hedge. The most desirable variety of this type.

12 to 15 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$
1½ to 2 ft.	\$
2½ to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 3½ ft.	\$

PINES — PINUS

MUGHO PINE (*Pinus Montana Mugus*). An excellent dwarf Pine, globe shaped and erect branching. It is especially attractive in the spring, when the new growth, which looks like miniature candles, completely covers the bush.

12 to 15 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$
1½ to 2 ft.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$

SCOTCH PINE (*P. Sylvestris*). One of the best pines offered. Very quick to establish itself, grows rapidly, its needles are longer than either white or Austrian Pines, its habit more compact, the foliage dark green. Where quick effect is wanted this variety is one of the best.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

WHITE PINE (*P. Strobus*). A familiar tall majestic native evergreen, grows rapidly as evergreens go, and with its long flexible, light green pendulous needles, proves one of the best trees. Can be used as a windbreak or specimen.

15 to 18 in.	\$
1½ to 2 ft.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

SPRUCE — PICEA

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE (*Picea glauca densata*). Its foliage varies from green to bluish tint. Some are remarkable for their blue color, but all are a bright fresh attractive shade of green or blue. It should not be used in foundation planting, although it is often planted for such purposes. It should be planted in an open area.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

COLORADA BLUE SPRUCE (*P. Pungens Glauca*). Selected Blue seedlings, known as shiners and in many instances are similar to Koster's.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

COLORADA GREEN SPRUCE (*P. Pungens*). Same foliage as the Colorado Blue Spruce except the color is an exceptionally beautiful green hue.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

KOSTER BLUE SPRUCE (*P. Pungens Kosteri*). This is the most beautiful of all the Blue Spruce, being of grafted variety it is of uniform blue color. The Aristocrat of the Blue Spruce.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

NORWAY SPRUCE (*P. Excelsa*). The most popular of the Spruce family, as it is easy to transplant, hardy and grows rapidly, pyramidal in shape and when used as a specimen it is very fine.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

WHITE SPRUCE (*Picea Canadensis*). A very hardy evergreen with light green foliage and similar in many respects to the Norway Spruce, except that it is slower growing in our locality.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

... Not many home owners know what this title means. Think of the Hollies and the Laurels as an example. We should sorely miss the glossy green foliage of the Broad Leaved Evergreen in early spring, the deeper colors of Summer, and the cheerful contrast they give the dull winter scenes. They may be used around the house foundation, planted with tall evergreens, or in the shrub border. You will be delighted with their beauty all the year and you will like the plants, we supply.

BUSH ARBUTUS

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA. Glossy green leaves. Pink flower, blooms all summer. Fine for foundation planting and hedges.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

AZALEAS

EVERGREEN. There are many varieties and colors of Azaleas under this heading. We only list a few of the most used varieties in this section. Orders for Azaleas should be placed early, as stock is usually exhausted before the season is over.

AMOENA. Flowers rosey purple, hardy and early flowering.

8 to 10 in.	\$
10 to 12 in.	\$
12 to 15 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$

HARDY FIREFLY (*A. Hebe*). Large, crimson-red flowers. A compact grower. Excellent for forcing.

8 to 10 in.	\$
12 to 15 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$

HINO DEGIRI AZALEA. Flowers are brilliant scarlet, probably the most popular Azalea grown Hardy.

8 to 10 in.	\$
10 to 12 in.	\$
12 to 15 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$

FLAME AZALEA (*Calendulacea*). The most beautiful and varied specie. Flowers vary from red-orange to salmon and canary.

1½ to 2 ft. clumps	\$
2½ to 3 ft. clumps	\$
3 to 4 ft. clumps	\$

AZALEA MAXWELLI. Large carmine-red flowers. Broad, compact grower; hardy.

6 to 8 in.	\$
8 to 10 in.	\$
10 to 12 in.	\$

AZALEA MOLLIS. Mixed colors, Yellow, Salmon, & Pink. Slow growth. Imported from Holland.

10 to 12 in.	\$
12 to 15 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$

AZALEA NUDIFLORA. Has a deep pink bloom in May.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

INDICA ALBA (*Snow Azalea*). One of the very best of all the white-flowered evergreen Azaleas. In late spring, carries many, large snow white blooms, which make a wonderful contrast when planted near Azalea hinodegiri.

8 to 9 in.	\$
10 to 12 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$

* ... The Nudiflora, Mollis and Calendulacea Azaleas are not evergreen, but are listed under this heading for convenience.

* ... If you do not find sizes and plants to suit your needs write or phone, we will be glad to quote prices on items not included in this catalog due to limited space.

BUXUS — BOXWOOD

B. SEMPERVIRENS (*Bush-Box*). The variety with small, dark green leaves; fresh and glossy. A compact grower, thrives in any soil and does well in shaded places. Can be trimmed to any shape and used extensively for hedges and formal gardens.

6 to 8 in.	\$
12 to 15 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$
18 to 24 in.	\$
2½ ft. or more specimen, priced on request.	

OLD ENGLISH DWARF BOX. As a low edging in a formal garden there is no greater favorite than this variety of Boxwood.

6 to 8 in.	\$
12 to 15 in.	\$

BERBERIS — THE BARBERRY

J. JULIANAE (*Wintergreen Barberry*). Hardy green erect plant of compact growth with spiny glossy leaves throughout the winter. Flowers yellow in spring.

15 to 18 in.	\$
18 to 24 in.	\$
24 to 30 in.	\$

COTONEASTER

C. FRANCHETTI. A spreading shrub. Leaves oval, quite small, similar to Boxwood. Produces white flowers in early spring followed by showy crimson berries which are retained all winter.

15 to 18 in.	\$
18 to 24 in.	\$
24 to 30 in.	\$

C. HORIZONTALIS (*Prostrate Cotoneaster*). A dwarf shrub with horizontal branches and small dark green leaves. Flowers pinkish; conspicuous bright red fruit. Fine as a border plant.

8 to 10 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$
18 to 24 in.	\$

ELEAGNUS

E. PUNGENS. Leaves 2 to 4 inches long, very dark green above, silvery beneath, creamy-white fragrant flowers produced in late fall. A beautiful shrub. Strong grower and especially suitable for adverse conditions.

15 to 18 in.	\$
18 to 24 in.	\$
24 to 30 in.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS (Continued)

EUONYMUS — EVERGREEN

EUONYMUS FORTUNEI ERECTA (*Wintercreeper*). Large glossy, ovate leaves Semi-evergreen. Sun or shade. Orange berries. Clings and climbs on stonework, or can be grown as specimen for foundation.

8 to 10 in.	\$
12 to 15 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$
18 to 24 in.	\$

WAHOO EUONYMUS PATENS. Large leathery leaf. Greenish white and yellow flowers. Early spring, followed by berries.

15 to 18 in.	\$
18 to 24 in.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$

SCOTCH HEATHER. (*Calluna*). Very fine Fern-leaf foliage. Rosy colored flowers.

10 to 12 in.	\$
12 to 15 in.	\$
18 to 24 in.	\$

ILEX — HOLLY

AQUIFOLIUM (*English Holly*). One of the finest of all, with large, distinct foliage. Red berries.

10 to 12 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$
18 to 24 in.	\$

CORNUTA BURFORDI (*Chinese Holly*). A handsome plant with shiny green leaves and large red berries. One of the outstanding hollies.

10 to 12 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$
18 to 24 in.	\$

CRENATA CONVEXA (*Bullata*). Dwarf form with drooping branches and glossy, almost round leaves.

10 to 12 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$
18 to 24 in.	\$

CRENATA HELLERI. Grows 8 to 10 inches tall. Dwarf. Very nice.

6 to 8 in. spread	\$
8 to 10 in. spread	\$

CRENATA ROTUNDIFOLIA. (*Large leaf Japanese Holly*). Especially glossy round leaves. Very popular. Excellent for hedge and for foundation planting.

10 to 12 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$
18 to 24 in.	\$

ILEX CRENATA MICROPHYLLA. The little leaf Japanese holly tree has leaves 1/2 inch or less in length.

GLABRA. (*Inkberry*). Native blackberried holly which does well almost everywhere.

10 to 12 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$
18 to 24 in.	\$
24 to 30 in.	\$

CRENATA GREEN ISLAND HOLLY. A new compact form of Ilex Crenata Microphylla with no awkward breaks of upright leaders. Grows from 6 to 8 inches a year. Where low, spreading, broad-leaved evergreens are needed, Green Island Holly is the answer. Exactly right for foundation use, low masses or specimens. Happy in sun or moderate shade, wet or dry location, lime or acid soil.

10 to 12 in.	\$
12 to 15 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$
18 to 24 in.	\$

ILEX OPACA. (*American Holly*). Native Holly, large glossy leaves and red berries.

12 to 15 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

KALMIA

K. LATIFOLIA. (*Mountain Laurel*). A beautiful native broad-leaved evergreen shrub. Its thick, waxy leaves are retained the year round, giving a striking effect. The pink and white geometrically shaped buds appear and expand into beautiful white and flesh-colored flower cups.

18 to 24 in.	\$
24 to 30 in.	\$
30 to 36 in.	\$

LEUCOTHOE

L. CATESABEI. (*Drooping Leucothoe*). Graceful, pendulous branches of heavy shining green foliage; profuse creamy white delicate, fragrant blossoms borne in long drooping racemes. Valuable for planting under trees and other shady spots. Winter turns the leaves to a purplish red tint.

10 to 12 in.	\$
12 to 15 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$
18 to 24 in.	\$

MAHONIA

M. AQUIFOLIUM (*Oregon Holly grape*). An evergreen to 3 ft. or more, with clusters of yellow flowers in early spring. The foliage turns bronzy in winter.

15 to 18 in.	\$
1 1/2 to 2 ft.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 3 1/2 ft.	\$

M. BEALI JAPONICA. Leatherleaf Hollygrape. Small yellow flowers with lily-of-the-valley fragrance. Large clusters of grape-like fruit.

15 to 18 in.	\$
18 to 24 in.	\$
24 to 30 in.	\$

MAGNOLIA

MAGNOLIA GLAUCA . . . Sweet Brv. Glossy laurel-like almost evergreen foliage. Rich, fragrant white flowers in June.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$
5 to 6 ft.	\$

M. GRANDIFLORA. (*Southern Mag.*). Large waxy evergreen leaves resembles the Rubber plant. Large pungently fragrant blossoms.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$
5 to 6 ft.	\$

NOTE: See FLOWERING SHRUBS list for other Magnolias.

NANDINA

NANDINA DOMESTICA. Semi-evergreen. White flowers in August, followed by masses of red berries in trusses.

18 to 24 in.	\$
2 1/2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 3 1/2 ft.	\$

We stock a complete line of Horticultural Supplies and Garden Gadgets, a Product for every Lawn or Plant care need.

OSMANTHUS

OSMANTHUS. (*Tea-Olive*). Small flowers produced in clusters, which emit a pleasing fragrance. Holly-like leaves.

12 to 15 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$
18 to 24 in.	\$
24 to 30 in.	\$

PIERIS — ANDROMEDA

P. FLORIBUNDA. (*Mountain And.*). Invaluable for planting in the shade. Makes a low, compact, evergreen shrub, with small, dark green leaves and masses of white flowers in the spring. A happy addition to the rock garden.

8 to 10 in.	\$
10 to 12 in.	\$
12 to 15 in.	\$

PIERIS JAPONICA. (*Japanese And.*). Thick, shiny leaves, turning bronze in winter, with drooping clusters of small white flowers in May. Grows slowly and does best in a moist, partially shaded place.

8 to 10 in.	\$
10 to 12 in.	\$
12 to 15 in.	\$

P. MARIANA. Leathery pointed leaves. White flowers. Dwarf.

8 to 10 in.	\$
10 to 12 in.	\$
12 to 15 in.	\$

PRUNUS — CHERRY LAUREL

P. LAUROCERASUS. (*Caroliniana*). The Cherry Laurels are evergreen shrubs growing compactly with glossy leaves, deepest green, ornamental, desirable and useful.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

PYRACANTHA — FIRETHORN

P. COCCINEA LALANDI. A beautiful variety of the evergreen burning bush. Very effective and desirable. In early spring the plant is covered with a profusion of white flowers, which are followed by bright orange berries, these being retained all winter.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

P. COCCINEA LALANDI . . . Red Berry Variety. Same as above except it has red berries.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

RHODODENDRONS— W. Va. State Flower

. . . Unquestionably the most magnificent blooming broadleaved evergreen. The broad leathery foliage alone is worth the effort, while the huge gorgeous flowers add indescribable beauty and color.

HYBRID RHODODENDRONS. We import these direct from Holland. In habit this is the best Rhododendron. Hybrids are grafted plants naturally heavily budded, compact, globe. Its flowers are easily forced, and it is one of the hardiest. Dwarf, Colors; Red, Rose, Pink, Lavender, White.

8 to 10 in.	\$
12 to 15 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$
18 to 24 in.	\$

(Continued Next Page)

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

(Continued)

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM. This is the most familiar and grandest species and most used for massing and naturalistic planting of all native broadleaved evergreens. Flowers pinkish white, in large clusters in July.

1 to 2 ft. clumps	\$
2 to 3 ft. clumps	\$
3 to 4 ft. clumps	\$

RHODODENDRON CAROLINIANUM . . . Carolina Rhod. Earliest flowering native Rhododendron. It is a fine bloomer, with light to deep pink flowers.

1 to 1½ ft. clumps	\$
1½ to 2½ ft. clumps	\$
2½ to 3 ft. clumps	\$

RHODODENDRONS CATAWBIENSE. Purple flower. Bloom May and June.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$
2 to 2½ ft.	\$
2½ to 3 ft.	\$
3½ to 4 ft.	\$

. . . All our Rhododendron are Nursery grown, fine thrifty clumps, not old stumps as you commonly see dug from the woods, and sold by peddlers.

VIBURNUM

V. RHYTIDOPHYLLUM. (*Leather-Leaf Vib.*). A vigorous shrub with large, thick, leathery leaves which are deeply veined. The foliage somewhat resembles the Rhododendron. Has clusters of small, yellowish white blossoms, followed by red berries changing to shining black as the season advances. Will grow in almost any location. A valuable ornamental plant. Very hardy.

12 to 15 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

V. BURKWOODI. (*Burkwood Vib.*). A recent introduction and often called the "Evergreen Carlesii." The glossy, green leaves are retained most of the winter, though most of them will fall as spring approaches. The pink-tinged, white blossoms are borne in clusters and are exceedingly fragrant. An outstanding, hardy variety which merits a place in any garden or planting.

12 to 15 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$

. . . We have Broadleaf Fertilizer. This new soil conditioner and plant food has taken the guess work out of Rhododendron growing, as well as all other Broadleaf evergreens.

. . . Use Broadleaf Fertilizer on all plants requiring sour soil. Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Kalmias, Hollies, Dogwood, Hemlock, etc.

PALMS

. . . For indoor growth winter, outside summer, in containers . . . All Palms come planted in containers.

KENTIA PALM. (*Florist Palm*). Admirable plants well suited for indoor and outdoor decorating.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

LATANIA PALM. One of the Noblest and most beautiful Palms. Produces abundant fan shaped leaves.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

We invite you to visit our Nursery whenever you find it convenient to do so. Not only would we enjoy chatting with you, but also we feel very sure that a visit to our Nursery would be mutually profitable. We have a large supply of well-grown stock, some of which are not listed in this catalog due to limited supply, much of which you can usually handle to good advantage—so come see us—you'll sure be welcome.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

. . . There is some place for flowering shrubs around every Home, Cottage, Mansion and Palace. A corner needs a little color, a foundation wall needs to be concealed, a garage should be screened: In all of these places flowering shrubs are adaptable and useful. From our fields this year we shall take the finest shrubs possible to grow, large well developed plants, with good roots, and not by any means like the shrubs sold on bargain counters, which in many cases are of unknown origin; in fact, our shrubs carry several canes and only the smaller sizes can be sent by parcel post, others go by express.

ABELIA

(See Broadleaved Evergreens)

ALMOND — PRUNUS
GLANDULOSA

DWARF DOUBLE FLOWERING. Double pinkish flowers in early spring.

12 to 15 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$
18 to 24 in.	\$

ALTHEAS — HIBISCUS

ALTHEA. (*Rose of Sharon*). Double red, Double Violet, Single mixed. Blossoms appear July to September.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

ARONIA — CHOKEBERRY

ARONIA ARBUTIFOLIA. (*Brilliant Chokeberry*). A useful shrub combining good habits of growth, showy flowers and brilliant fruits. White flowers in early May are followed by fruit which becomes brilliant red in the fall and is very persistent. One of our best berry-bearing fruits. Will grow in sun or partial shade but requires ample moisture.

15 to 18 in.	\$
18 to 24 in.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

BEAUTY BUSH

KOLKWTZIA AMBILIS. Covered early spring with small pink flowers, resembles Abelia.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

BERBERIS

REDLEAVED BARBERRY—See Hedge.

BARBERRY THUNBERGI—See Hedge.

BUDDLEA — Butterfly Bush

B. CHARMING. (*Big flowering Pink*). A glorious shrub, bearing throughout the late summer and autumn elegant long sprays with lavender-pink blooms.

BUDDLEA DUBONNET. (*New reddishpurple*).

B. ELEANOR. (*New powder blue*).

B. FORTUNE. (*New Lilac Plant*). Patent No. 206. The best Butterfly bush. Deep color, long stems. Fine cut flowers. Pure lilac with an orange eye in each flower.

ILE DE FRANCE. Brilliant rich reddish purple flowers, long spikes. One of the best.

B. NEW RED. (*Claret-red*). Blooms from July until frost. Produces rich dazzling red panicles of flowers.

B. NEW WHITE. (*Pure White*). A glistening White Buddlea very fragrant. Very hardy. Blooms from July until frost. Prices for all Buddlea's

18 to 24 in.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

CALYCANTHUS

C. FLORIDUS. (*Sweet Shrub*). An old fashioned shrub with sweet scented chocolate brown flowers nearly all summer.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

CHIONANTHUS

WHITE FRINGE. White tassel like flowers in many bunches in May, worthy of a permanent place in any border.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

CORNUS — DOGWOOD

C. AMOMUM. (*Silky Dogwood*). Produces bluish fruit in Fall and its purple branches are desirable for winter color.

C. PANICULATA RASEMOSA. (*Gray Dogwood*). Clusters of white, winter berries on red stems. Upright—good for mass planting.

C. SANGUINEA. (*Bloodtwig Dogwood*). Prices for the above Cornus

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

(**CORNUS FLORIDA-WHITE DOGWOOD**) (**CORNUS FLORIDA RUBRA-PINK DOGWOOD**) (**DOUBLE-FLOWERING WHITE DOGWOOD**) (See Ornamental Shade Trees).

CYDONIA (Flowering Quince)

C. JAPONICA PYGMEA. A dwarf Japanese Quince, flesh pink flowers in early spring.

15 to 18 in.	\$
1½ to 2 ft.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$

CYDONIA JAPONICA. (*Common Flowering Quince*). Early blooming shrub. Semi-upright. Glossy foliage. Very hardy. Orange pink blossoms.

15 to 18 in.	\$
1½ to 2 ft.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

(Continued Next Page)

FLOWERING SHRUBS (Continued)

RED CYDONIA JAPONICA. Same as above except blossoms are reddish.

15 to 18 in.	\$
1½ to 2 ft.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

CYTISUS SCOPARIUS. (*Scotch Broom*). Slender pendulous branches, its yellow flowers and nearly bare stems of vivid green make a unique combination in the American Landscape, even when it kills to the ground in winter, it renews its stems again in the spring.

15 to 18 in.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

CORALBERRY CHENAULTI (New Hybrid)

CORALBERRY SYMPHORICARPOS. (*Racemosus*). Prolific bearer of red berries which hang on until mid-winter.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

CRATAEGUS — THORN

C. OXYACANTHA PAULI. (*Paul's Scarlet Thorn*). Notable for its pinkish red flowers, distinct from any other shrub when in full bloom.

12 to 15 in.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

CRATAEGUS CORDATE HAWTHORN. (*Washington Hawthorn*). White flowers followed by bright red berries which stay on the tree well into the winter.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

CREPEMYRTLE

LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA. (*Crepemyrtle*). One of the most attractive flowers. Colors—White, Pink, Red and Lavender. August and September.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

DEUTZIA

D. SCABRA CRENATA ROSEA PLENA. (*Double Pink Deutzia*). A lovely sight in June, with an abundance of pink blooms.

15 to 18 in.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

DEUTZIA GRACILIS. (*Slender Deutzia*). A graceful dwarf shrub which covers its arching branches with small racemes of white flowers in early spring. Very nice.

12 to 15 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$
1½ to 2 ft.	\$

DEUTZIA LEMOINEI. (*Lemoine Deutzia*). A splendid semi-dwarf variety, producing large clusters of white flowers in late spring.

18 to 24 in.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

DEUTZIA PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. Lasting flower tassels in late spring, white—frequently blushing to a true pink. Most popular of the taller growing Deutzias.

18 to 24 in.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

EUONYMUS

E. AMERICANUS. (*Brook Euonymus*). Has attractive pink fruit in the fall, somewhat resembling a Strawberry. Foliage colors well in autumn.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

E. ALATUS. (*Winged Euonymus*). Brilliant-rose red leaves in fall. Red berries. Corky bark.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)

... A charming group of shrubs which are admired for their graceful habit of good foliage and early yellow blossom which precede any new growth. We have selected the best of the group.

F. INTERMEDIA. (*Border Goldenbell*). A particularly hardy Forsythia, with a mass of spectacular golden bloom in early spring. Upright.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

F. SUSPENS. (*Weeping Forsythia*). Indispensable for holding banks and most graceful if allowed to hang over a retaining wall. Decidedly weeping in character, carrying masses of golden flowers in April and May.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

F. SUSPENS FORTUNEI. (*Fortune F.*) A very robust, upright-growing, dependable variety.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

HYDRANGEA

H. ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA. (*Snowhill Hydrangea*). Large white flower heads in early summer. Always a magnificent sight. Good in mass plantings.

18 to 24 in.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

H. PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. (*Peegee Hydrangea*). In late summer, showy conical flower heads, sometimes a foot in length—pure white but turning to pink, then bronze and green. Lawn, or border planting. Hardy.

18 to 24 in.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

FRENCH BLUE HYDRANGEA . . . Produces immense heads of blue.

12 to 15 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$
18 to 24 in.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$

HYDRANGEA QUERCIFOLIA. (*Oakleaf H.*), A beautiful and striking shrub because of the large 8-inch leaves which are 3-lobed like an oak leaf and the great 12 to 14-inch heads of big, white flowers appearing in early summer. The leaves are so big and lush looking that they give a tropical appearance to the plant even though it will stand many degrees of frost. And the first time that you see those enormous flower heads, you'll be amazed at their size and beauty. Must have shade and a reasonable amount of moisture.

18 to 24 in.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

HYPERICUM

H. MOSERIANUM. (*St. John's-wort*). Gold Flower. A unique low growing shrub rich yellow flower, born on slender stems from July to September.

12 to 15 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

LABURNUM

LABURNUM. (*Golden Chain*). Small tree-like shrub of Golden yellow blooms formed like those of Wisteria.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

LONICERA — HONEYSUCKLE

LONICERA FRAGRANTISSIMA. (*Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle*). Very fragrant white flowers in April, foliage deep green and glossy, almost evergreen. A fine shrub for hedges.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

L. TATARICA. (*Tatarian Honeysuckle*). A large handsome shrub with pinkish blossoms followed by quantities of bright red berries that stay on all summer.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

EXOCHORDA

E. GRANDIFLORA. (*Common-Pearlbush*). A handsome, bushy shrub that grows well in moist places. The snow-white pearl-like flowers hang on in good size clusters and fairly cover the plant in May and June.

12 to 15 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$

MAGNOLIA

(See Broadleaf Evergreens for other lists)

MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA. (*Cucumber Tree*). Known native of our mountains, conical in shape and with large glaucous leaves making it attractive. The flowers are fragrant, usually a dull white color. Flowers are followed by elongated green seed clusters which later turn to coral. Very satisfactory.

6 to 8 ft.	\$
8 to 10 ft.	\$

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA. (*Saucer Mag.*). All of the Soulangeana type have large tulip shaped blossoms with pink color which extend in the spring before the leaves. A garden treasure.

18 to 24 in.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA NIGRA. (*Purple Mag.*). Dark purple on the outside with shades of pink on inside. Flowers later and somewhat hardier.

18 to 24 in.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

MAGNOLIA STELLATA. (*Star Magnolia*). Native of the Orient. Shrubby habit with fragrant, semi-double starlike flowers which appear before the leaves. One of the best. Slow grower.

12 to 15 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$

(Continued Next Page)

FLOWERING SHRUBS (Continued)

OXYDENDRUM (Sourwood)

OXYDENDRUM ARBOREUM. The Lily-of-the-Valley-like flowers are borne in panicles in July and August. Its foliage is very brilliant in fall.

3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$
5 to 6 ft.	\$

PHILADELPHUS— MOCK ORANGE

PHILADELPHUS GRANDIFLORUS. (Large flowering Mock Orange). Its white blossoms in June are large and very attractive.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

P. LEMOINEI. (Lemon Mock Orange). Of good compact habit, blossoms sweetly scented.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

PHILADELPHUS, MINNESOTA SNOWFLAKE. (Patent No. 538.) 6 to 7 ft. New patented Mock Orange with full double, pure white, fragrant blossoms. Plants retain their dark green leaves close to the ground, and are therefore excellent for screen, hedge or specimen. We predict this new variety will become more popular than the well known Virginal because of its vigor and double blooms. Don't fail to try this new shrub.

18 to 24 in.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

P. VIRGINAL. One of the finest of all Mock Oranges. While it produces flowers intermittently throughout the growing season, its great value lies in its magnificent spring display. The pure white fragrant flowers are amazingly large, often two inches across, are semi-double, and are borne in such profusion that the branches are weighted down.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

PRUNUS

DOUBLE RED FLOWERING PEACH. (*P. Persica Rubra Plena*). Profusely laden with double blooms which have a rich crimson sheen. Not a long life tree but inexpensive to replace and creates a brilliant and beautiful effect. A rare Plant for your garden.

3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

PRUNUS NEWPORT. (New Purple Leaf Plum). Deep rich purple-red foliage all summer. Pink flowers. Very attractive and showy.

18 to 24 in.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

RHUS

RHUS COTINUS. (Smoketree or Purple Fringe). A smoky mist of pale purple blossoms in July makes this a very fascinating shrub. In autumn, the foliage is painted handsomely in brown, red, and yellow tints.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

ROBINA — LOCUST

ROBINA HISPIDA. (Moss Locust Acacia Rose). Foliage resembles that of our native locust, the mass of long, graceful, deep pink flowers in May makes it most attractive. Dwarf shrub form.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

SALIX — WILLOW

S. CAPREA. (Goat Willow or Pussy Willow). Large shrub that grows in either dry or wet soil, and valued because of its silky catkins that appear before the foliage in the spring. Winter-cut twigs may be forced indoors.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

SPIREA

S. ANTHONY WATERER. (*Bumalda*). Compact, low growing shrub. The bright pink flowers are borne in full flat clusters on erect stems in June and July.

12 to 15 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$
1½ to 2 ft.	\$

S. BILLIARDI. (*Billard S.*). July and August. Bright pink flowers in long spikes.

6 to 12 in.	\$
12 to 15 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$

S. THUNBERGI. (*Snow Garland*). Graceful shrub with slender, arching branches and small narrow, light leaves which change to shades of orange in the fall. White minute flowers appearing in great profusion in early spring.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

S. VAN HOUTTEI. (*Bridal Wreath*). Arching branches covered with clusters of small white flowers in early spring.

12 to 15 in.	\$
18 to 24 in.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

S. CALLOSA ROSEA. (*Pink Fortune S.*) Upright, flowers small. Pale to deep pink, blooms June and July.

12 to 18 in.	\$
18 to 24 in.	\$

SYRINGA — LILAC

S. PERSICA. (*Persian Lilac*). Latest to bloom, rich lilac color.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

S. VULGARIS. (*Common Lilac*). The familiar old purple lilac that blooms in April.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

SPRINGA VULGARIS ALBA. (*Common White Lilac*). The flowers are white with the same attributes possessed by the Common Purple Lilac.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

FRENCH LILACS

C. VULGARIS FRENCH HYBRIDS. These delightful shrubs have beauty of form and color; the panicles of flower are larger than those of the common Lilacs, and very fragrant; hardy and easily grown.

- S. PRES GREVY.** Double Blue.
- GEN. PERSHING.** Double rich Purple.
- S. MME. CASIMER PERIOR.** Double creamy white
- S. MICHAEL BUCHNER.** Deep pink double.
- S. CHAS. JOLY.** Double Purple red.

Prices for all Lilacs

18 to 24 in.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

TAMARIX

T. AFRICANA. (*African Tamarix*). The lavender flowers are borne along the branches in the spring, before the leaves. Strong grower, excellent for back-ground.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

VIBURNUM

V. CARLESI. Waxy white, deliciously fragrant flowers in clusters. A very hardy variety doing well in either full sun or part shade.

V. OPLUS. (*High Bush Cranberry*). Belongs to the Snowball family. Bright red berries attracts birds in mid-summer. White flowers in May.

V. OPLUS STERILE. (*Common Snowball*). The old fashioned variety well known to all. In May the ball of pure white flowers cover the bush.

V. TOMENTOSUM PLICATUM. (*Japanese Snowball*). The pure white flowers are borne along the clean pleated healthy foliage, making it one of the showiest and most beautiful. Fine specimen for mass planting.

Prices for all Viburnum listed:

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

VIBURNUM OPULUS NANUM. (*Hedge Vib.*) A dwarf, stubby plant never over 2 feet high, particularly well adapted for edgings and hedges in wet or heavy clay ground where it is difficult for other plants to thrive. Does well in light shade. Very hardy. Can be clipped or left natural as desired. In either case it grows into a fine, compact and low hedge which requires no care.

12 to 15 in.	\$
15 to 18 in.	\$
18 to 24 in.	\$

VITEX — CHASTE TREE

VITEX ANGUS MACROPHYLLA. Pale blue Lilac flowers, in Spikes 5 to 10 inches long from July to frost. Similar to Butterfly Bush.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

WEIGELA

... Hardy free flowering shrub of spreading habit with bell or trumpet shaped flowers, thrives in most soils.

W. EVA RATHKE ... The best red.

W. ROSEA ... Delicate pink.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

WISTERIA—See Vines and Ground Cover

... Our shrubs are transplanted and cut back to increase root-systems and bushiness. Don't confuse our shrubs with sickly shrubs offered in many places. Quality more than mere price. Size means more than height.

PEAT HUMUS—A soft, spongy material, 98% organic, some nitrogen content, highly absorbent. Promotes root systems. Mix with soil for plotting. Mix with soil when planting all types of plants and seeds. Use as mulch for all plants. Good for nearly anything that grows. Free folder explaining its many uses and benefits on request. Superior to baled Peat Moss.

100 Lb. Bag	\$
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TREES FOR SHADE, SHELTER AND BLOOM

... When the hot summer sun beats down, you long for the welcome shade of a Maple, an Oak or a broad, spreading Elm, but to have and enjoy such shade and shelter you must plant ahead. The trees are planted in the fall or spring when the weather is cool, however, we can now transplant trees any month of the year by Baling and Burlapping at extra cost. Then the roots take hold, the trees flourish, and in a surprising few seasons the out-spreading branches give the protection you desire. For immediate shade our Big Tree moving equipment handles large trees for immediate effect, prices on request.

ACER — MAPLE

A. DASYCARPUM. (*Silver Maple*). Because of its quick growth and good foliage, this tree is in great demand.

6 to 8 ft.	\$
8 to 10 ft.	\$
10 to 12 ft.	\$

A. PLATANOIDES. (*Norway Maple*). Resembles the Sugar Maple character, but with darker and larger foliage. Round and spreading in habit of growth, it is really the European Hard Maple, and retains this character here. For lawn specimen or shade to plant on streets, parks or cemeteries, this tree is highly recommended.

7 to 9 ft.	\$
8 to 10 ft.	\$
10 to 12 ft.	\$
12 to 14 ft.	\$

A. PALMATUM ATROPURPUREUM. (*Bloodleaf Japanese Maple*). A good dwarf tree with rich purple-red leaves all summer. Slow growing. Does best in sun.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$
2 to 2½ ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

A. RUBRUM. (*Red Maple*). A native tree which is not appreciated and one of the most attractive as a lawn specimen. The young shoots are bright red in winter. Flowers red appearing before the leaves.

7 to 9 ft.	\$
9 to 10 ft.	\$
10 to 12 ft.	\$
12 to 14 ft.	\$

A. PLAT. SCHWEDLERI. (*Schwedler Maple*). Similar to Norway Maple, except in early spring the foliage is of a bright purple changing to bronze, then to a dull green. In fall it turns to bronze before defoliating.

7 to 9 ft.	\$
9 to 10 ft.	\$
10 to 12 ft.	\$
12 to 14 ft.	\$

A. PLAT. SCHWEDLERI NIGRA. (*Crimson King Maple*). The very best red-leaved Maple. Attractive deep crimson purple foliage from late spring until the leaves fall in autumn.

4 to 5 ft.	\$
5 to 6 ft.	\$
6 to 7 ft.	\$
8 to 10 ft.	\$

A. SACCHARUM. (*Sugar Maple*). Known everywhere and extremely popular. The tree grows to a great size, erect, conical form, is perfectly hardy. Foliage is deep green turning in the fall to indescribable colors.

6 to 8 ft.	\$
8 to 10 ft.	\$
10 to 12 ft.	\$
15 to 18 ft.	\$
17 to 20 ft.—	\$
4 to 4½ in. cal.	\$

AESCULUS— HORSE CHESTNUT

A. CARNEA. (*Red Horse Chestnut*). A handsome round-headed tree with red or scarlet flowers borne in panicles 6 to 8 inches long. Much prized for this highly ornamental feature. Trees must be grafted and are rather scarce.

4 to 5 ft.	\$
5 to 6 ft.	\$
6 to 7 ft.	\$

BETULA — BIRCH

B. ALBA. (*European White Birch*). The tree of moderately quick growth, erect, with terminal branches slightly drooping. Bark almost white. It makes a valuable tree for the lawn.

5 to 6 ft.	\$
6 to 8 ft.	\$
8 to 10 ft.	\$
10 to 12 ft.	\$

B. ALBA PENDULA. (*Cut-leaf Weeping White Birch*). Those who know and admire the distinctive characteristics and beauty of the white Birch know it is unusual and do not expect to find it among ordinary listing of popular trees. And as it grows older the younger branches become pendulous. The contrast of Black and white bark are very beautiful.

6 to 8 ft.	\$
8 to 10 ft.	\$
10 to 12 ft.	\$

CARPINUS — HORNBEAM

C. BETULA PYRAMIDALIS. (*Pyramidal European Hornbeam*). A much prized narrow compact, stately tree of columnar habit and Beech-like foliage. It is tough—will tolerate city conditions, transplants kindly and holds its leaves most of the winter. Stands clipping very well and can be used on either side of an entrance.

6 to 8 ft.	\$
8 to 10 ft.	\$
10 to 12 ft.	\$

CERCIS CANADENSIS

C. CANADENSIS. (*Judas tree or Red-Bud*). Early harbinger blooming in April, and literally covered with red or pink flowers before the leaves appear. It is a small shapely tree, with large, deep green leaves.

3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$
6 to 8 ft.	\$
8 to 10 ft.	\$

CORNUS — DOGWOOD

C. FLORIDA. (*White flowering Dogwood*). A native tree, well known to everyone. It is beautiful all the year, and there is hardly a woody plant quite so useful. Its blossoms are conspicuous coming early in the spring. The foliage is attractive all summer. Red berries hang most of the winter.

15 to 18 in.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

C. FLORIDA FLENA. (*Double flowering white Dogwood*). One of the most beautiful. Its double showy white flowers appear about ten days later than those of Florida, prolonging the blooming season.

15 to 18 in.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

C. FLORIDA RUBRA. (*Pink flowering Dogwood*). This is not a new or uncommon tree, but one too often overlooked as a means of beautifying home grounds. The common white variety may be better known, but this pink flowering type affords the loveliest display. Our trees are balled and burlapped to insure safe and sure growth. Like the white flowering kind, the leaves of this dogwood color attractively in the fall.

15 to 18 in.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$

FAGUS

F. SYLVATICA PURPUREA RIVERSI. (*Rivers Purple Beech*). The tree for a perfect lawn specimen, with indescribably beautiful purple foliage all season.

2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$
5 to 6 ft.	\$

FRANKLINIA

A Rare Exquisite Fall Flowering Tree

F. ALATAMAHA. (*Gordonia Alatamaha*). Slender trunk and graceful branches satiny snow-white blooms elaborately frilled and pleated. Orange-gold stamens balmy fragrance. Crimson Autumn foliage. Dwarf.

15 to 18 in.	\$
18 to 24 in.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$

FRAXINUS — ASH

F. AMERICANA. (*White Ash*). A native tree, thrives well in dry, moist and alkaline soils, displays golden, fall foliage.

3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$
5 to 6 ft.	\$

GINKGO — MAIDENHAIR TREE

G. BILOBA. (*Maidenhair Tree*). One of the oldest in the world. It is a hangover from prehistoric ages and has no relatives in the plant kingdom. The foliage changes to a golden yellow in the fall. A unique tree which is worthy of a place on any lawn.

3 to 4 ft.	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$
5 to 6 ft.	\$

GYMNOCLADUS DIOICUS

G. DIOICUS. (*Kentucky Coffeetree*). Flowers white, followed by large pods which hang on the tree all winter.

12 to 18 in.	\$
18 to 24 in.	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$
5 to 6 ft.	\$

(Continued Next Page)

TREES FOR SHADE SHELTER AND BLOOM (Continued)

HALESIA

H. TETRAPTERA. (*Silver-bell Tree*). Blooms with the Dogwood. Great mass of snow white bell shaped flowers are most attractive.

5 to 6 ft. _____ \$ _____
8 to 10 ft. _____ \$ _____

LIQUIDAMBAR — SWEET GUM

L. STYRACIFLUA. (*Sweet Gum*). Another native tree not appreciated. It is not of rapid growth nor especially easy to transplant, but the glossy star-shaped foliage in summer, the brilliant color in the fall and the unusual appearance of the young branches with corky bark in the winter are qualities which make it exceptionally valuable.

6 to 8 ft. _____ \$ _____
8 to 10 ft. _____ \$ _____
10 to 12 ft. 2 in. Cal. _____ \$ _____

LIRIODENDRON

L. TULIPIFERA. (*Tulip tree*). Belongs to the Magnolia Family, and is one of the finest native trees, growing to be very large, and bearing tulip-shaped yellowish blossoms. Its leaves are large, and very dark green. Grows quickly after it becomes established.

6 to 8 ft. _____ \$ _____
8 to 10 ft. _____ \$ _____
10 to 12 ft. _____ \$ _____

MAGNOLIA

(See Broadleaf Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs)

PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS

P. OCC. (*Planetree Sycamore, American*). A native Sycamore which is not appreciated. However, if you want a tree of rapid growth, rugged character, picturesque in winter with its white bark, you should not overlook this grand old tree. Tolerant of soot and smoke, used as a street tree in cities.

7 to 9 ft. _____ \$ _____
8 to 10 ft. _____ \$ _____
10 to 12 ft. _____ \$ _____

MALUS — FLOWERING CRAB

The flowering Crab has few rivals among the gorgeous spring flowering trees. They are hardy, of easy culture, and will thrive in almost any soil. They are available in many shades and when used as specimen or mass planting are most effective. Many kinds bear ornamental fruit. No lawn is complete without one of these trees.

M. FLORIBUNDA. (*Japanese Flowering Crab*). Grows 12 to 15 ft. A small spreading tree with graceful arching branches. Buds rosy red changing to light pink. Fruit reddish and snowy. One of the best.

M. HOPA. (*Red flowering Crab*). Grows 18 to 20 ft. Strong, healthy tree, rosy pink flowers, Fruit red inside and out.

M. IOENSIS PLENA. (*Butchels Crab*). Grows 12 to 15 ft. Rather slow grower with upright, spreading branches. Its double pink flowers resemble clusters of small roses.

M. NIEDZWETZKYANA. (*Redvein Crab*). A Russian variety with purplish red flowers, twigs, leaves and fruit. A rather large spreading tree than most varieties.
Prices of all Crabs.

3 to 4 ft. _____ \$ _____
4 to 15 ft. _____ \$ _____
5 to 6 ft. _____ \$ _____
8 to 10 ft. _____ \$ _____

NYSSA — SOUR GUM

N. SYLVATICA. (*Sour Gum*). One of the finest trees known for fall coloring. It has long narrow, glossy leaves and is rather slow growing. Very attractive all season. Not often offered Nursery grown.

4 to 5 ft. _____ \$ _____
5 to 6 ft. _____ \$ _____

PHELLODENDRON — CORKTREE

P. AMURENSE. (*Amur Corktree*). A handsome corky bark tree with spreading branches, compound leaves and round top. Looks much like a Black Walnut, but has dark berry-like fruit. Rapid grower, hardy and unusual.

5 to 6 ft. _____ \$ _____
6 to 8 ft. _____ \$ _____
8 to 10 ft. _____ \$ _____
10 to 12 ft. _____ \$ _____

POPULUS — POPLAR

P. NIGRA ITALICA. (*Lombardy Poplar*). A tall, slender tree of rapid growth, reaching great height and not to be construed with the Carolina Poplar. Specimen often reach 50 feet, with spread of less than 10 feet, and for this reason when trees are needed for narrow places, between buildings, congested lawns, narrow avenues, Lombardy Poplar may be used to advantage, and for quick effect we recommend it.

5 to 6 ft. _____ \$ _____
6 to 8 ft. _____ \$ _____
8 to 10 ft. _____ \$ _____
10 to 12 ft. _____ \$ _____

PRUNUS — FLOWERING CHERRY

PRUNUS SUBHIRTILLA PENDULA. (*Weeping Japanese Flowering Cherry*). As a lawn tree this can hardly be excelled. Its sweeping pendulous branches are literally studded with pink flowers in spring. An ornament on any lawn. Grafted on straight trunks about 6 feet tall.

2 yr. head _____ \$ _____
3 yr. head _____ \$ _____

PRUNUS

P. SURRULATA. (*Japanese Flowering Cherry*). No other flowering tree has the beauty of these wonders of the Orient. As the demand grows our variety list will grow, but the ones named here are the choicest. Like all cherry trees, they are shallow rooted and do not necessarily have to have rich soil in which to thrive.

NADEN. Large double, blush-pink variety. Mid-season.

KWANSAN. Deep pink, shading to old rose late, very double.

MT. FUJI. Double, snowy white flowers. Very popular.
Prices on above Flowering Cherries.

3 to 4 ft. _____ \$ _____
4 to 5 ft. _____ \$ _____
5 to 6 ft. _____ \$ _____

JAPANESE BUSH CHERRY. Dwarf, Rose, Pink Bloom. Very ornamental.

18 to 24 in. _____ \$ _____
2 to 3 ft. _____ \$ _____
3 to 4 ft. _____ \$ _____

QUERCUS — OAK

Q. PALUSTRIS. (*Pin-oak*). The most popular of all oaks. Its beautiful glossy deeply lobed green leaves change to gorgeous shades of purplish red and scarlet in the autumn. It is symmetrical, easy to transplant, and of rapid growth. Where a desirable hardwood tree is wanted, we unhesitatingly recommend a Pin Oak.

6 to 8 ft. _____ \$ _____
8 to 10 ft. _____ \$ _____
10 to 12 ft. _____ \$ _____
12 to 15 ft. _____ \$ _____
15 to 18 ft. _____ \$ _____

... If larger sizes are wanted, ask for special price.

SALIX — WEEPING WILLOW

S. BABYLONICA. (*L. Weepink Willow*). Most familiar and beautiful of all willows.

5 to 6 ft. _____ \$ _____
6 to 8 ft. _____ \$ _____
8 to 10 ft. _____ \$ _____
10 to 12 ft. _____ \$ _____

S. ELEGANTISSIMA. (*Thurlo's Weeping Willow*). A strong growing Willow, very graceful.

2 to 3 ft. _____ \$ _____
4 to 5 ft. _____ \$ _____
6 to 8 ft. _____ \$ _____
8 to 10 ft. _____ \$ _____

S. LUTEA. (*Golden Weeping Willow*). Its yellow color and its hardiness makes this Golden Weeping Willow one of the most popular for garden and home planting.

2 to 3 ft. _____ \$ _____
4 to 5 ft. _____ \$ _____
6 to 8 ft. _____ \$ _____
8 to 10 ft. _____ \$ _____

TILIA — LINDEN

T. AMERICANA. (*American Linden*). Quickly develops into a large-limbed, round-topped tree with huge heart-shaped leaves. Fragrant yellowish white flowers. Good for street planting and lawns with limited space.

4 to 5 ft. _____ \$ _____
5 to 6 ft. _____ \$ _____
6 to 8 ft. _____ \$ _____
8 to 10 ft. _____ \$ _____

ULMUS — ELM

U. PUMILA. (*Chinese Elm*). Graceful rapid growing, beautiful. As a shade, windbreak and avenue tree, the Chinese Elm has proven to be the most successful introduced of this kind. It is one of the first trees to leaf out in the spring, and last to shed its foliage in the fall.

6 to 8 ft. _____ \$ _____
8 to 10 ft. _____ \$ _____
10 to 12 ft. _____ \$ _____
12 to 14 ft. _____ \$ _____

2 1/2 in. Cal. _____ \$ _____

Bare root _____ \$ _____

Balled and Burlapped _____ \$ _____

We invite your inquiries as we grow other varieties, too few to list herein.

SPRAYING AND FEEDING TREES

We are equipped to spray and feed large trees, using modern equipment and scientific methods. If your favorite shade tree is being destroyed by insects or is starving, you may need expert advice. Consult us when in need of spraying and feeding service. Shade trees need feeding regularly.

Shade Trees, Shrubs, Fruits and Roses are best planted after we have had sufficient frost to kill the foliage and make them dormant, however, our modern transplanting methods at slight extra cost allow transplanting every month in the year.

ROSES

... Many Roses which succeed in the South and other parts of the country do not do so well in West Virginia. Almost every Rose listed in our Catalog has been tested on our own grounds and proven satisfactory and dependable. We have discarded or do not carry many which will be listed and described favorably in other lists. Why spend your money on doubtful kinds when you can buy our "Tried and Tested" Roses.

... Surely everybody loves Roses. The Rose is today, as in past years, the most desired flower of all. Recognizing this appeal and demand, we have specialized in growing Rose plants of choice varieties.

... The list which follows is the result of our efforts and represents the "Cream of the Crop." Plant any of them with confidence.

HYBRID TEA EVERBLOOMING MONTHLY ROSES

Fied Grown

2 to 3 yr. No. 1 Each \$	_____
2 to 3 yr. No. 1 Per 5 \$	_____
2 to 3 yr. No. 1 Per 10 \$	_____
2 yr. Medium size Each \$	_____
2 yr. Medium size Per 5 \$	_____
2 yr. Medium size Per 10 \$	_____

Two Tone

E. N. Perkins	_____	2 Tone Pink
Talisman	_____	Yellow 2 Tone Pink
Pres. Hoover	_____	Yellow 2 Tone Pink
Hinrich Gaede	_____	Yellow 2 Tone Red
Condesa De Sastago	_____	Orange 2 Tone Red

White

Kaiserin Augusta Viktoria	_____	White
Konigin Louise	_____	White
Frau Karl Druschki	_____	Tall

Pink

Cynthia	_____	Pink
Briarcliff	_____	Deep Pink
Antoine Revoire	_____	Pink
Pink Radiance	_____	Deep Pink
Editor McFarland	_____	Deep Pink
The Doctor	_____	2 Tone Pink
Picture	_____	Deep Pink

Yellow

Golden Charm	_____	Yellow
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McGredy's Yellow	_____	Yellow
Golden Dawn	_____	Golden Yellow
Golden Pernet	_____	Canary Yellow
Joanna Hill	_____	Salmon Yellow
Roslyn	_____	Yellow
Mrs. P. S. Du Pont	_____	Golden Yellow

Red

Ami Quinard	_____	Almost Black
E. G. Hill	_____	Red
Syracuse	_____	Red
Etoile De Hollande	_____	Crimson Red
Christopher Stone	_____	Bright Cherry Red
Red Radiance	_____	Raspberry Red
Poinsettia	_____	Scarlet Red
Rouge Mallerin	_____	Red
Thornless Beauty—Amazing! Beautiful Red without thorns—2 yr. No. 1 Each \$2.00		

Floribunda

Else Poulsen—single—Bright Rose Pink. Ea. \$1.25
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CLIMBING MONTHLY EVERBLOOMING TEA ROSES

2 yr. No. 1	_____	Each \$
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Pink Radiance	_____	2 Tone Pink
White Caledonia	_____	
Red Radiance	_____	
Mary Wallace	_____	Pink
Talisman	_____	2 Tone
Etoile De Hollande	_____	Red
P. S. Dupont	_____	Golden Yellow
E. P. Thom	_____	Yellow
Paul's Scarlet Climber—Scarlet Red—Single Period Bloom—Very Prolific.		

POLYANTHA BABY ROSES

2 yr. No. 1	_____	Each \$
Red Lafayette	_____	
Golden Salmon	_____	Orange
Gruss An Aachen	_____	Red
Edith Cavell	_____	Brilliant Scarlett
Ideal	_____	Red

PATENTED ROSES Hybrid Tea

Show Girl	_____	Phlox Pink	\$1.50
Forty Niner	_____	Yellow & Red	2.00
Rose of Freedom	_____	Red	1.50
Katherine T. Marshall	_____	Pink	1.50
Charlotte Armstrong	_____	Rose	1.50
Mary Margaret McBride	_____	Pink	1.50
Mirandy	_____	Purplish Red	1.50
Flambeau	_____	Red	1.50
Nocturne	_____	Blackish Red	1.50
Crimson Glory	_____	Red	2.00
Peace	_____	Yellow	2.00
Rubaiyat	_____	Crimson	1.50
Diamond Jubilee	_____	Buff Orange	2.00
Eclipse	_____	Yellow	1.25
Texas Centennial	_____	Red and Gold	1.25

Climbing Everblooming

High Noon	_____	Yellow	\$2.00
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Floribunda

Floradora	_____	Double Red	\$1.25
Pinocchio	_____	Dbl. Salmon & Gold	1.25
Goldilocks	_____	Dbl. Yellow	1.50
Worlds Fair	_____	Dbl. Dark Red	1.25

FRUIT TREES AND BERRIES

West Virginia Grown Fruit Trees

... We have given special attention to growing a fine lot of fruit trees the past few years. Our Trees are the finest that can be had. Of course, we know that it was only a short time ago you had to send away for fruit trees of all kinds, as they were not being offered by any Nurseries in this section. We are growing and offering a complete line of Fruit and Ornamental trees. We extend an invitation for you to visit our Nursery and inspect our trees at any time.

STANDARD APPLE TREES

GRIMES GOLDEN—Golden Yellow, flesh tender and crisp. Fall.

LODI—Larger, later transparent. Tree Vigorous. July.

CORTLAND—McIntosh type, dark red skin. Late.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—Resembles Winesap in color, flavor and keeping abilities.

RED DELICIOUS—Extra Red large fruit. Late.

STAYMEN WINESAP—Medium to large size. Red color, flesh yellow, firm crisp with rich flavor.

GOLDEN DELICIOUS—A bright golden yellow, firm crisp, juicy.

3 yr. 5 to 7 ft.	_____	\$
4 yr. 6 to 7 ft.	_____	\$
5 to 6 yr. 7 to 10 ft.	_____	\$
5 to 6 yr. 6 to 10 ft.	_____	\$

2 YR. STANDARD APPLE TREES Heavy

GRIMES GOLDEN

EARLY TRANSPARENT—Waxy Yellow, tall.

EARLY HARVEST—Flesh white, tender, sub-acid. Ripens in July.

LODI

DOUBLE RED DELICIOUS—Distinctive in shape, quality. Finest in the world. Late.

POUND ROYAL—Good, old-fashioned variety.

STAYMEN WINESAP

ROME BEAUTY—Large Yellow, with stripes of bright red. Coarse grained and sub-acid.

GOLDEN DELICIOUS

3 to 4 ft.	_____	\$
4 to 5 ft.	_____	\$
5 to 6 ft.	_____	\$

HYSLOP FRUIT CRAB—Large, handsome Crimson

2 yr.	_____	\$
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(Continued Next Page)

FRUIT TREES AND BERRIES (Continued)

DWARF APPLE

DWARF DOUBLE RED DELICIOUS

DWARF EARLY McINTOSH

DWARF WEALTHY

DWARF YELLOW TRANSPARENT

3 yr. _____ \$ _____

FIVE-IN-ONE-APPLE. Five varieties grafted on one tree, a useful novelty.

3 yr. 4 to 6 ft. Each \$ _____

PEACH

BELLE OF GEORGIA—White, with decided blush. Free.

CHAMPION—Freestone. Creamy white with a bright red cheek.

EARLY HILEY—Large creamy white with highly colored cheek. Free.

ELBERTA—Good sized oval. Yellow fruit with red cheeks. Juicy. Free.

GOLDEN JUBILEE—Free—Yellow with a distinct blush. July.

HALE HAVEN—Free. Large, Yellow with blush. August.

HEATH CLING—Tender and juicy. Late.

J. H. HALE—Yellow marked with deep red and Carmine. Free.

SHIPPERS LATE RED—Large with deep red blush. Flesh yellow, juicy. Freestone.

RED BIRD—Cling, Extra large with a bright, red blush. Early.

2 yr. 4 to 5 ft. Each \$ _____

STANDARD CHERRY — SWEET

BLACK TARTARIAN—Heart shaped, rich, dark purple.

GOVERNOR WOOD—Light yellow with red cheek tender, rich. June.

COMPASS—Plum Cherry, Large sweet, cross of Plum and Cherry.

1 in. cal. 5 to 7 ft. Each \$ _____

DWARF CHERRY

HANSEN BUSH CHERRY—Attractive blossoms Black, sweet fruit.

2 yr. _____ Each \$ _____

STANDARD CHERRY—SOUR— MAY

EARLY RICHMOND—Light red, thin skinned freestone. June.

MONTMORENCY—Large, firm, bears young. Bearing Size

1 in. cal. 4 to 6 ft. Each \$ _____

PLUM

ABUNDANCE (Red)—Flesh, light yellow, exceedingly juicy, tender & sweet. Aug.

BURBANK (Red)—Large & Juicy. Aug.

GREEN GAGE—Yellow green. Mid-August.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—Fruit medium size, of dark purple color. Oct.

2 yr. 4 to 6 ft. _____ \$ _____

PEARS — STANDARD

BARTLETT—Large, rich golden yellow with red blush. Juicy. Aug.

2 yr. 4 to 5 ft. _____ \$ _____

SECKEL—Exceedingly juicy, high quality. Sept. Yellowish brown.

2 to 3 yr. 4 to 4½ ft. _____ \$ _____

GARBER—Fruit large & fine appearance. August and September.

KEIFFER—Abundant and regular bearer. Oct. Large. Prices for Garber and Keiffer

3 yr. 5 to 6 ft. _____ \$ _____

4 yr. 6 to 7 ft. _____ \$ _____

5 yr. 6 to 10 ft. _____ \$ _____

DWARF PEAR

DWARF SECKEL—Exceedingly juicy high quality Sept. Yellowish brown "Little Sugar Pear."

DWARF BARTLETT

2 to 3 yr. 4 to 4½ ft. _____ \$ _____

GRAPES

CONCORD: Vigorous grower, blue.

CATAWBA: Dark Red color.

NIAGRA: White. Fruit is at its best when left on the vines until well ripened.

2 yr. _____ \$ _____

CONCORD SEEDLESS

2 yr. _____ \$ _____

CURRANTS

FAY'S PROLIFIC: Red, wonderfully productive, of the largest size.

2 yr. _____ Each \$ _____

RHUBARB

RED: sweet, mildy acid, bears stalks up to 2 ft tall.

Heavy, whole roots Each \$ _____

Divisions _____ Each \$ _____

ASPARAGUS

MARY WASHINGTON: The Blue-Blood of the Asparagus.

3 yr. _____ Each \$ _____

Per Dozen _____ \$ _____

HORSERADISH

HORSERADISH

Each _____ \$ _____

5 for _____ \$ _____

NUT TREES

CHINESE CHESTNUT: Blight resistant. Big tasty Chestnuts.

3 to 4 ft. _____ \$ _____

PECAN: Strong grower. Very large thin shelled nuts.

6 to 8 ft. heavy _____ \$ _____

WALNUT—ENGLISH:

5 to 6 ft. _____ \$ _____

FIG: Must be planted in a protected area.

15 to 18 in. _____ \$ _____

BOYSENBERRIES

THORNLESS—Biggest berry ever developed.

2 yr. _____ Each \$ _____

GOOSEBERRIES

HOUGHTON—Round, Medium size, dark red when ripe, Juicy.

2 yr. _____ Each \$ _____

RASPBERRIES

CUMBERLAND—Black, Large plump & Juicy.

2 yr. _____ Each \$ _____

Per Doz. \$ _____

Per 100 \$ _____

LATHAM—Red, free from insects & disease, very hardy.

2 yr. _____ Each \$ _____

Per Doz. \$ _____

Per 100 \$ _____

SUNRISE—red, Earliest, round & Juicy, resistant to disease.

2 yr. _____ Each \$ _____

Per Doz. \$ _____

Per 100 \$ _____

CHIEF—red, Very hardy, firm and fine flavor

2 yr. _____ Each \$ _____

Per. Doz. \$ _____

Per 100 \$ _____

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING—Red, firm, and meaty

2 yr. _____ Each \$ _____

Per Doz. \$ _____

Per 100 \$ _____

BLACKBERRIES

EL DORADO—Vigorous and seldom fail to produce a bumper crop.
2 yr.-----Per. Doz. \$-----
Per 100 \$-----

BLUEBERRIES (Huckleberry)

RUBEL—Large, Fruits late in the season. Very prolific bearer.
Bearing Size-----Each \$-----

SAGE. (*Herb*). Kitchen herb for seasoning, fine flavor.
2 yr. plants-----\$-----

STRAWBERRIES

GEM EVERBEARING—Large, ripens evenly and are light red all the way through. One of the best for W. Va.
Dozen \$-----
50 \$-----
100 \$-----
500 \$-----
1000 \$-----

PREMIER—Spring only, early, fruit large.
BLAKEMORE—Fruit is firm and of good color. Yellow leaf resistant. We recommend this variety as the best spring variety.
Dozen \$-----

50 \$-----
100 \$-----
500 \$-----
1000 \$-----

QUINCE— ORANGE—Good size, heavy bearer, flesh yellow. October.
2 to 3 yr.----- Each \$-----

. . . We grow our own plants. This assures your getting plants fresh from the soil, fully acclimated and suited for this climate.
. . . We have many items not listed herein. We invite your inquiries for plants not listed and sizes other than noted herein.

CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS IN PRICES ON QUANTITY ORDERS.

LILIES

. . . These Lilies are the very best to be obtained and we know they will please you.

SPECIOSUM ALBUM

Beautiful, snow-white, with a golden green stripe through the center of each petal, and anthers of a coppery tint. Alike in the form of the flower and in the way of growing, this Lily is one of the best.
----- \$-----

BROWNII

White, outside brownish, 1 to 3 trumpets on a stem.
----- \$-----

CANDIDUM

C. (*Madonna Lily*). Pure white; delightfully scented. June. Height 4 ft.
----- \$-----

HANSONI

One of the earliest to appear in spring. Bright orange-yellow, spotted with brown, waxy texture, height 4 to 5 ft. blossoms 2 in. across, regularly reflexed. June flowering.
----- \$-----

HEMEROCALLIS — HYPERION

Fine citron yellow, produced in great numbers, considered the finest pale yellow Hemerocallis. Perfectly hardy, grows in dry, wet, sunny or shady locations. July and August.
----- \$-----

HENRYI

Vigorous, seldom fails. Height over 4 ft. more than 20 flowers—Apricot-yellow. Fine foliage. Does well in both light and heavy loam. Aug. September.
----- \$-----

LONGIFLORUM (Easter Lily)

Pure white, trumpet shaped flowers on 2 foot stems. July.
----- \$-----

MARTAGON ALBUM

White, slender stems 4 to 5 ft. high. Drooping, waxlike, white Turk's Cap flowers, yellow tipped stamens. Symmetrical reflexed petals, born in pyramid-shaped clusters.
----- \$-----

MARTAGON

Purple. Light spotted purple flowers. Strong growing, graceful, vigorous, and floriferous. 20 to 30 flowers. June and July.
----- \$-----

PYRENAICUM AUREUM

Pale lemon yellow, very spectacular fragrant and exceptionally hardy.
----- \$-----

TENUIFOLIUM

T. (*Coral Lily*). Clusters of re-curved flowers of brilliant coral-red. Height 18 in. June.
----- \$-----

REGAL

White trumpet, outside carmine, one of the most popular varieties for outside and also good for forcing. July.
----- \$-----

SPECIOSUM RUBRUM

Rose-pink spotted crimson. Blooms August. 3 to 4 ft.
----- \$-----

SARGENTIAE

Half opened, large white flowers shadowed rose, center striped greenish, outside grey violet.
----- \$-----

TENUIFOLIUM
GOLDEN GLEAM

A beautiful, robust and floriferous hybrid of this type, bearing numerous flowers of a pure apricot-yellow. June flowering.
----- \$-----

UMBELLATUM

Large, straight, funnel-shaped flowers of burning orange-red color. June and July. Height 2 ft.
----- \$-----

SUMMER BULBS

Available each spring. Gladiolas, Dahlias, Cannas, Begonias, etc.
Free lists sent on request, giving complete list of varieties.
We always have bulbs, perennials and peonies.

SPRING FLOWERING BULBS

Available each fall. Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, Daffodils, etc.
Free lists sent on request.

WATER LANCE—The only really practical way to water Roses, Shrubs, Evergreens and Trees successfully. A three-foot, hollow, steel spike that attaches directly to garden hose and allows water penetration to roots six inches to three feet deep.
Water Lance, each-----\$3.50

PERENNIALS

This is just a partial list of Perennials grown by us, these are some of the most beautiful and hardy varieties.

ALYSSUM. (*Rock Madwort*). Saxatile Compactum—Compact basket of Gold 10 in. Flowers Apr. & May.

Each \$ _____

ANEMONE. (*Windflower*). Pulsitilla: 9-12 inches. Its deep Violet flowers are first out in the spring.

Each \$ _____

AQUILEGIA. (*Columbine*). Mrs. Scott Elliott Hybrids—Very long spurred. Colors range through shades of Lavender, Mauves, Blues, Purples, Whites, Creams, Yellow to Bronze, Red and Blue shades. 3 ft. May and June.

Each \$ _____

ARABIS. (*Double White Rock Cress*). Alpina Fl. Pl.—Double white Flowers April to June. A very fine rock plant and the sprays of flowers low growing for borders and edges.

Each \$ _____

ARMERIA. (*Thrift of Sea Pink*). Cephalotes Rubra—Red, May-June, 8 to 10 inches.

Each \$ _____

ARMERIA MARITIMA SPLENDENS. Rosy magenta flowers on 1 in. stems in June, 4 to 6 inches.

Each \$ _____

ASTERS. (*Beechwood Challenger*). Crimson red, medium height. September.

ASTERS. (*Alpine*). Goliath—Large bluish purple. Dwarf to 8 in. June.

ASTERS. (*Harrington's Pink*). Silvery rose in clusters, Sept. to Frost. 3-4 ft.

ASTERS. (*Royal Pink*). One of the best and most prolific bloomer literally smothered with bright pink flowers.

Each \$ _____

CAMPANULA. (*Bellflower*). Persicifolia—Blue 3 ft. June.

Each \$ _____

CAMPANULA ROTUNDIFOLIA. (*Blue Bells of Scotland*). Clear blue 10 in. June-Aug.

Each \$ _____

CARNATIONS HARDY GRENADIN. (*Outdoor Carnation*). Fine Mixture. 18 to 20 inches. All summer. Scarlet, Yellow, White, Brown and Pink.

Each \$ _____

CHRYSANthemUM. We grow a complete line of these tall-growing mums in the leading early blooming varieties and can supply most any color. Call or write for list, or order by color. Approved Thoroughly

Rooted Cuttings—Each \$ _____
April thru July.

Established Clumps Each \$ _____
All Year.

CUSHION MUMS. These are the low growing, round, ball-shape mums. Very hardy and exceptionally attractive in the Fall. Every garden should have some of these. Bronze, Pink, Red, White, Lavender and Yellow.

Rooted Cuttings—Each \$ _____
April thru July.

Established Clumps Each \$ _____
All year.

DELPHINIUM. (*Pacifics Mixed*). Tall.

Each \$ _____

DIANTHUS SWEET PINKS. (*Beatrice*). Fine and hardy, flowers are double salmon pink. May and June. 12 inches.

Each \$ _____

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS. (*Bleeding Heart*). Old-fashioned.

Each \$ _____

DICENTRA EXIMA. (*Cut-leaf Bleeding Heart*). Same bloom ss old-fashioned but blooms all summer.

DIGITALIS. (*Foxglove*). Fine mixture June. 5 to 7 ft. Purple, Rose, White, Yellow.

Each \$ _____

GAILLARDIA. (*Blanket Flower*).

BURGUNDY—Shining deep wine red, practically no yellow. 18 inches.

Each \$ _____

GRANDIFLORA SUPERBA—2 ft. All summer. Combination of colors.

Each \$ _____

HELIANTHUS. (*Loddon Gold Sunflower*). Enormous Dahlia-like flower, bright Yellow. 5 inches in diameter. 4 to 5 ft. September. Valuable for cutting.

Each \$ _____

HEUCHERA. (*Coral Bell*). Mixed colors. 18 to 24 inches. Blooms all summer.

Each \$ _____

IBERIS. (*Candytuft*). Sempervirens—White, 8 inches. Fine for Border, does well in light shade and excellent as a ground cover in front of Shrubbery.

Each \$ _____

LIRIOPE. (*Muscari Exiflora*). Blooms July and September. Purplish Violet, grows well in dense shade. Low growing.

Each \$ _____

LYCHNIS. (*Catchfly*). Viscara Fl. Pl. June Brilliant rosy-red, 2 ft.

Each \$ _____

MATRICARIS. (*Fever Few*). Ball's Double, white, 2 ft. All summer.

Each \$ _____

PHLOX DECUSSATA. (*Hardy Upright Phlox*). Easy to grow, profuse bloomers, these five outstanding Phlox will make a gorgeous display of color in the garden from June until late summer.

PHLOX DECUSSATA:

BEACON. Cherry Red.

LOUISE ABBEMA. White.

GRAF ZEPPLIN. White with Red eye.

CAROLINE VANDENBURG. Lavender Blue.

FLASH. Crimson Red.

Each \$ _____

PHLOX SUBULATA. (*Creeping Moss Phlox*). Bright Rose Pink, Red, White, Blue.

Each \$ _____

PRIMULA. (*Hardy Primrose*). Veris Martins Select Hybrids—Fine quality flowers and beautiful strain of all shades.

Each \$ _____

PYRETHRUM. (*Painted Daisy*). Robinson Hybrids. All shades, 18 inches, May and June.

Each \$ _____

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM. (*Hybridum*). Red

Each \$ _____

SCABIOSA. (*Blue-Bonnet or Pin Cushion Flower*). Caucasica—Soft shade of lavender. Blooms in June. Stems 15 to 24 inches high until Septembers.

Each \$ _____

STOKESIA. (*Blue Moon*). Silvery-blue. 18 to 20 inches. Blooms July to October.

Each \$ _____

TEUCRIUM. (*Popular Perennial Hedge*). Chamaedrys—Its fresh, green stems rise 8 to 12 inches, can be effectively trimmed without fear of exposing hollow spots. Silvery rose flowers.

Each \$ _____

TRITOMA. (*Red Hot Poker*). Red and Gold. Flowers in early July, rich red tops, a clear cream yellow on a strong, sturdy flower spike.

Each \$ _____

VERONICA. (*Speedwell*). Incana Rosea—Silvery gray foliage with upright spikes of lovely pink flowers in June.

Each \$ _____

VERONICA. (*Rupestris*). Deep green foliage hidden in mid-summer with clouds of bright blue flowers. Creeping habit barely over 3 inches high.

Each \$ _____

PANSIES. Giant blooming varieties. A fine mixture, that will produce a riot of colors, and so easy to grow.

Per dozen _____ \$ _____

Per 100 _____ \$ _____

Continued Next Page

PEONIES

PEONIES. We grow fifteen varieties of the most popular peonies but due to lack of space, list only these most popular. Large double blooming.

EDULIS SUPERBA. Deep Rose.

MONS JULES ELIE. Lilac-Rose with lighter pink base petals.

FESTIVA MAXIMA. Pure White.

ALEXANDER DUMAS. Crown-type, brilliant pink, large compact, bomb-shape, fragrant.

PHILOMELE. Attractive, novel bloom of pink and yellow.

PRINCE OF DARKNESS. Deep red, almost maroon. Large Double Bloom.

3 to 5 eye Division Each \$ _____

4 yr. old Clump Each \$ _____

FALL FLOWERING IRIS

IRIS. Blooms in Spring and Fall. This two period bloom type represents, in our opinion, the cream of the Irises. Plant some of these for both Summer and Fall bloom. You will be pleased with this marvelous addition to your garden.

AUTUMN ELF. Cream colored standards, delicate lavender.

AUTUMN SPLENDOR. Rich purple.

D. K. HUTCHESON. Violet Purple.

SEPTEMBER SKIES. Claret Purple.

WHITE AUTUMN KING. Waxy White.

Each \$ _____

GERMANICA IRIS:

ALINE. Azure Blue.

LEOTA. Creamy White.

RUBEO. Velvet Red.

OCTOBER BLAZE. Brilliant Red tone.

RAMESES. Rose Pink, Buff edge, Yellow heart.

CLARA NOYES. Blended Red and Yellow, early

MISS CALIFORNIA. Large lilac-pink, vigorous.

ROSEWAY. Deep reddish Pink, Orange beard.

Each \$ _____

VINES AND GROUND COVER

... These are the draperies that nature gives us to cover porches, arbors and fences. To disguise unsightly buildings and old trees, control soil erosion on banks, etc. All the vines named herein are strong growers, some with either bright flowers in summer or brilliant berries in the fall. Use vines freely to make the landscape more beautiful . . . They thrive almost anywhere.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA

ENGLEMANNI. (*Viningia Creeper*). This is the five leaved Ivy that is so valuable for covering walls, fences, etc. It will grow anywhere and the colors are brilliant in fall.

2 year vine \$ _____

A. TRICUSPIDATA VEITCHI

VEITCHI. (*Boston Ivy*). The best for self-clinging vines.

2 year vine \$ _____

BIGNONIA RADICAN

B. RADICAN. (*Trumpet Vine*). A vigorous woody vine bearing scarlet flowers.

2 year vine \$ _____

CELASTRUS SCANDENS

C. SCANDENS. (*Bittersweet*). An unusually attractive native vine because of its showy berries in fall and early winter.

2 year vine \$ _____

CLEMATIS

C. Blue.

C. Claret-Red.

C. Purple.

C. Single-White.

All Clematis: Each \$ _____

EUONYMUS

E. CARRIERI. A hedge-type of the dwarf evergreen bittersweet. Small leaved type, attractive. Also grown as specimen for the foundation planting.

6 to 9 in. \$ _____

9 to 12 in. \$ _____

12 to 15 in. \$ _____

18 to 24 in. \$ _____

E. COLORATUS. (*Purple-leaf Winter creeper*). Unexcelled creeper for sun or shady location, as ground cover or wall cover. Retains its leaves under most severe freezing conditions.

6 to 12 in. \$ _____

12 to 15 in. \$ _____

15 to 18 in. \$ _____

E. RADICAN. (*Winter Creeper*). A slow growing vine that adheres to masonry and remains green all winter.

Strong 2 year vines \$ _____

E. RADICAN VEGETUS. (*Big Leaf Wintercreeper*). Another evergreen clinging vine of moderate habit, perfectly hardy and especially valuable because of the profusion of red berries that hang on for several weeks.

Strong 2 year vines \$ _____

HEDERA — IVY

H. HELIX. (*English Ivy*). The most popular evergreen vine. Has large deep green glossy foliage. 2 year vines—

2 runners or more \$ _____

HONEYSUCKLE HECKROTTI

T. HECKROTTI. Trumpet shaped blossoms, outer purple, inside pinkish-yellow. Blooms all summer. Rapid growth. Especially suited for arches and trellis.

2 year plants \$ _____

LONICERA HALLIANA. (*Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle*). A Semi-evergreen twining vine that is so much used for fences and trellises. Controls soil erosion on banks.

Hardy Vines 2 yr. \$ _____

MYRTLE

MYRTLE. (*Vinca Minor*). An old favorite trailing plant, blue flowers, dark green leaves, exceptionally attractive. Useful as a ground cover, under trees where grass fails and banks.

2 year plants \$ _____

PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS

P. TERMINALIS. (*Japanese Spurge*). A ground cover, which will grow in all shady situations and the only plant which will thrive under pine trees. Some of its main uses are: Under all evergreen plantings, under all shrubs, for area-way copings, for loggia and enclosed porch uses, for shrub and flower bed borders, for dense shade areas under any kind of trees.

Each \$ _____

Per 100 \$ _____

POLYGONUM

P. AUBERTI. (*Silverlace*). A quick growing vine with small attractive foliage. The flowers are very small and lacy and when the plant blooms it is a perfect mass of silvery white; there is no other vine producing anything like the same effect. Blooms from August to frost.

2 year vine \$ _____

PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA

P. THUNBERGIANA. (*Kudzu Vine*). The most rapid growing, twining vine known. The large purple flowers are sweetly scented.

2 year vine \$ _____

WISTERIA SIMENSIS

W. SINENSIS. (*Chinese Wisteria*). A rampant growing, clinging vine. Flowers are in large drooping clusters. Plants that are offered are grafted from blooming wood. This insures blossoms. Colors—White, Blue and Pink.

Extra Fine \$ _____

TREE WISTERIA. These lovely vines are very effective when grown in tree form, much more satisfactory than tree roses. Both Blue and White colors.

Each \$ _____

HEDGE

... A thrifty green hedge gives more character and beauty to home grounds than any other fence ever devised. The first cost of a hedge is less than that of a fence; trimming costs less than painting; if the hedge is allowed to grow tall it shuts out unpleasant views and is decorative all the year. In cities, hedge is an effective boundary marker, a wall of living green that protects the world within from the world without. The different hedge plants listed here are adapted to a variety of uses—and the plants themselves are in every way POTTER STANDARD.

BARBERRY — BERBERIS

B. THUNBERGI. (*Green Barberry*). Yellow flowers in June followed by brilliant red berries. Green leaves all summer.

12 to 15 in.	\$	2 to 3 ft.	\$
1½ to 2 ft.	\$	3 to 4 ft.	\$

B. THUNBERGI ATROPURPUREA. (*Red Leaf Barberry*). Resembles the Japanese barberry in growth, but the foliage is brilliant blood red all summer, red berries in winter.

12 to 15 in.	\$	2 to 3 ft.	\$
1½ to 2 ft.	\$	3 to 4 ft.	\$

BARBERRY planted 12 to 18 inches apart makes a desirable and dense hedge quickly.

LIGUSTRUM — PRIVET

Privet Hedges planted 8 inches apart makes a desirable and dense hedge quickly.

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE. (*Amur River North Privet*). Upright growing, with olive green leaves. Hardest and best hedge plant for severe climates.

	10	50	100
10 to 12 in.	\$	\$	\$
18 to 24 in.	\$	\$	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$	\$	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$	\$	\$

LIGUSTRUM IBOLIUM. (*Ibodium Privet*). The ideal hedge plant, with the beauty of California Privet. Its semi-evergreen foliage makes it an attractive all-year hedge plant.

	10	50	100
10 to 12 in.	\$	\$	\$
18 to 24 in.	\$	\$	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$	\$	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$	\$	\$

L. OVALIFOLIUM. (*California Privet*). Semi-evergreen, with thick shining foliage. A rapid grower.

	10	50	100
10 to 12 in.	\$	\$	\$
18 to 24 in.	\$	\$	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$	\$	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$	\$	\$

L. SINENSE. (*Amur River South Privet*). Evergreen, grows quickly. We especially recommend this variety.

	10	50	100
10 to 12 in.	\$	\$	\$
18 to 24 in.	\$	\$	\$
2 to 3 ft.	\$	\$	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$	\$	\$

MULTIFLORA JAPONICA. (*Wild Rose Stock*). Much in demand for hedges. Plant closely, makes a dense thorny hedge, practically impenetrable. (Plant 6 in apart).

	10	50	100
6 to 8 in.	\$	\$	\$
8 to 10 in.	\$	\$	\$
12 to 15 in.	\$	\$	\$
1½ to 2 ft.	\$	\$	\$

REGAL PRIVET. Blue Berries, Low spreading, adaptable to any soil and shady places. Widely used for both hedge and as a specimen or in masses.

	10	50	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$	\$	\$
3 to 4 ft.	\$	\$	\$
4 to 5 ft.	\$	\$	\$

OTHER PLANTS FOR HEDGES

ABELIA (Plant 2 ft. apart)	See Broadleaf Evergreens
ARBORVITAE (Plant 2 to 4 ft. apart)	See Evergreens
ALTHEAS (Plant 2 to 4 ft. apart)	See Flowering Shrubs
BOXWOOD (Plant 8 to 10 inches apart)	See Broadleaf Evergreens
HEMLOCK (Plant 3 to 4 ft. apart)	See Evergreens
HONEYSUCKLE , Upright, Bush form (Plant 2 to 3 ft. apart)	See Flowering Shrubs
ILEX CRENATA FOTUNDIFOLIA (Plant 15 to 18 inches apart)	See Broadleaf Evergreens
SPIREA (Plant 2 ft. apart)	See Flowering Shrubs
WHITE PINE (Plant 3 to 6 ft. apart)	See Evergreens



Now! At Little Cost!

Preserve those priceless Roses, Shrubs, Trees and all your plants with the

ROSS ROOT FEEDER

The scientific tool that feeds as it waters right to the roots in ONE Simple Process.

NOW ONLY \$3.50 Complete with 12 neutral plant food cartridges.

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